

A FEAST AGAIN

The Montana and California
Volunteer Boys.

DINNER ON EXECUTIVE GROUNDS

Column Headed By Band—At the
Tables—Music and Cheering.
Y. M. C. A.—Notes.

(P. C. Advertiser, July 30.)

At noon yesterday, 1,300 sons of Montana and California were feasted at the Executive building grounds by the Big Hundred and the ladies of Honolulu. The decorum of the large body of troops was absolutely faultless, and they seemed to enjoy very much the entertainment afforded. Chairman Ashley of the Commissary Committee and John A. Hassinger, the genial cigar general of the same committee, were most active in the performance of their respective duties.

The troops were marched from the troopship to the grounds in a body. They were headed by the Montana band. At the grounds the men fell in at the tables and the officers were conducted to the Officers' Club. The Hawaiian band took its position in the stand on the grounds and dispensed patriotic and martial airs, playing until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the feast three cheers were given for "the ladies," "the hospitable people of Honolulu" and "the Hawaiian band." The men then enjoyed themselves looking over the grounds. Many of them stayed there until 6 o'clock. The reception, on the whole, was one of the most successful yet given.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

There was a delightful service in the Y. M. C. A. hall last night for the benefit of the Boys in Blue. Secretary Coleman occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, of the Methodist work among Japanese, was the principal speaker. He talked for about fifteen minutes on duty to country and what was expected of men in the service at the present time. Mr. Coleman made a few remarks along the same line at the close. An excellent musical program was put on.

NOTES.

Second Lieut. Sullivan, M. company, Montana, is from the U. S. A.

Regt. Adjt. Benj. Calkins, Montana regiment, left a book store business at Butte.

There are any number of mining experts and miners in the Montana regiment.

John R. Miller, major commanding the Montana third battalion, is an old-timer in the State.

Capt. Preston, I. company, Montana First, was county attorney of Fergus county and resigned.

Maj. Adams, senior medical officer with the Montana force, was a practitioner at Great Falls.

First Lieut. Conrad, Company M, Montana, is one of the best tacticians in the volunteer service.

After regular drill last night Company D entertained about 200 visiting soldiers in the Company room.

Lieut. W. H. Poorman, of C. Company, Montana First, resigned his office as county attorney of Park county.

Quartermaster Sergt. Cheedle, I. company, First Montana, resigned the post of county attorney of Cheateau county.

Privates Martin and Lynch, of K. Troop, are great vocalists. They have been appreciated in many town gatherings this week.

Second Lieut. H. G. McIntyre was a district judge when H. company was called into active service and gladly came along with the boys.

Capt. Geo. Stull, chaplain for the Montana regiment, was a Methodist pastor at Livingstone and was the presiding elder of the State.

L. P. Sanders, first lieutenant and adjutant of the Montana second battalion is the son of ex-United States Senator Sanders of Montana.

"Spike" Hennessy, former member of Company E, N. G. H. and base ball player, is an enlisted man in the Kansas regiment at San Francisco.

First Lieut. William F. McGrath, Company B, Montana, is the living picture of Capt. C. W. Zeigler, Company F, N. G. H. The men have become great friends.

Maj. Byron H. Cook, Montana second battalion, is one of the leading lumber merchants of Butte and has been prominent in the Montana National Guard for fifteen years.

First Lieut. C. S. Paxton, Montana First, is known as the artist scout for his uniform and for his part in the fight—The Battle of the Little Big Horn—he was a scout and has refused \$10,000.

Capt. A. L. Dyer, Company C, Montana, was county attorney of Missoula county and gave up the office to leave for the war. He was some years ago instructor in tactics at the Virginia military institute.

Seventy-five members of the Montana regiment overlaid their leave in town last night. Most of them were being entertained at various homes

and will doubtless be able to "square" matters with their officers.

The Montana regiment slept on the Pacific Mail wharf last night, on mattresses arranged as close together as they could be gotten. There was just enough breeze to clear the mosquitoes and make the place pleasant.

Rev. Ptaus, a private in I. Company, First Montana, was a Presbyterian pastor when the call to arms reached him. He is a splendid man in every way. He is a fine speaker, an excellent singer and is very popular in the command.

One of the notable enlisted men of the First Montana, is State Senator and Rev. W. J. Hannah of Sweet Grass county. He left a pulpit to go to the war. The clergyman, politician and soldier is a Methodist and a genuine patriot and a man in a million.

Col. "Harry" C. Kessler, First Montana, is a successful business man of Butte. He is a veteran of the Civil war, received honorable mention for bravery on the field and is a capable and well liked executive officer. Though Col. Kessler was at one time in the newspaper business, he is a wealthy man.

John Donoghue, a private in the First Montana was with Custer in the Indian campaign which ended the career of the brilliant young cavalry officer. It so happened that the day before the massacre of Custer's command by Sitting Bull's forces, that Donoghue was sent to Maj. Reno's command on detached duty.

Capt. Hallahan, M. company, is a veteran of the Civil war and has been all over the world as sailor and soldier of fortune. He has among other things made fortunes in Mexico and lost them in Australia. He has hunted sea buffalo in the Philippines and grizzly bear in the Rocky Mountains. Capt. Hallahan is a mining expert.

Maj. J. W. Drennan, commanding the first battalion of the Montana regiment, is a retired business man, was adjutant general of his State and has a magnificent war record. He is a survivor of Gen. Thos. Francis Magher's Irish Brigade, which fought so fearfully and so well for the Union at Fredericksburg and Antietam.

The idol of the First Montana Regiment is Lieut. Col. Wallace, appointed to his present position and rank from a first lieutenant in the regular army. He went to the Point from Montana, being a native of that state. The lieutenant colonel is a charming man, a thorough soldier and every member of the regiment considers him a personal friend.

Lieut. J. M. Kennedy, Co. K, First Montana, is a man who left extensive interests to go to the front with his command. He is now speaker of the House of Representatives, was editor of the Anaconda Standard, the best paper in the state, head of the Kennedy Drug Company, and left also a law office, insurance and real estate business. Lieut. Kennedy was born in Ireland, educated in Canada and settled in Montana several years ago. The papers had him down as a candidate for Congress this fall. The lieutenant is a most charming gentleman and a thorough going young American of the mountain west.

Raymond—Makee.

Dr. James Harvey Raymond and Mrs. Phoebe Makee were quietly married at the residence of the bride in Kapalama at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahaeo church. Only the immediate members of the family were present. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond have gone to Lihuehwa ranch for their honeymoon.

The Philadelphia.

Admiral Muller writes to Minister Sewall that there was further delay in preparing the Philadelphia for the voyage and possible work before her. The Admiral at the time of sending his letter expected to follow it aboard the Philadelphia on the 27th inst. The ship is likely to be brought down at pretty good speed and may be expected by the middle of the week.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard to always be pleasant. Good natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching Piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keeps you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure Itching Piles.

Eczema or any itching of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony of Mr. Frank H. Green, of 425 Tenth St., Scranton, Pa., who says: "I have been a great sufferer from itching piles which bothered me day in and day out and was worse than enduring real pain. I used a great many salves in the last eight or ten years but I never derived any permanent relief from them. If I got warm and sat down the terrible itching would begin and I always felt it come on when I undressed and retired. I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and procured a box and used it according to directions. Two applications convinced me that it was right and continuing the treatment I was entirely cured and have had ease and comfort ever since. I am a great advocate of Doan's Ointment and at any time I shall be glad to see to the above statement."

Doan's Ointment is for sale by dealers at 50c per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu.

Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

General agents for Hawaiian Islands, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

THE NEW TRANSIT

Directors for Home Com-
pany Are Chosen.Lorin A. Thurston is President.
Eight Directors—Articles of
Incorporation.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Of the 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, 1,673 were represented at the meeting of stockholders held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms last evening. In the absence of Fred. J. Lowrey, F. B. McStocker was chosen to preside. J. A. Gilman was secretary. The roll was called. The report of T. F. Lansing, treasurer for the provisional board of ten trustees was read and accepted. It showed a balance from the \$1,070 paid in for preliminary expenses.

The articles of incorporation, which conform to the charter, were read section by section and approved. They had been presented by W. R. Castle as attorney. The only discussion was concerning the extent to which the corporation might deal in real estate. It was pointed out that in any event the profits to exceed 8 per cent on the investment had to be divided with the Government. The capital stock may be increased by the legal method from \$200,000 up to \$2,000,000.

The company will now proceed to make collection of ten per cent. on the stock, without delay and will then incorporate with the Minister of Interior. The arrangements, preliminary to actual construction, will be made immediately. These officers, all constituting the Board of Directors, were elected unanimously:

President—L. A. Thurston.
Vice-President—Jas. B. Castle.
Treasurer—J. H. Fisher.
Secretary—Jos. A. Gilman.
Auditor—Jas. A. Kennedy.
Directors—Chas. S. Desky, Theo. F. Lansing, John A. McCandless.

These gentlemen were named as a committee on by-laws: L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, C. G. Ballentyne.

A vote of thanks was given the temporary trustees who have so far managed the affairs of the new company. They are: C. G. Ballentyne, Fred. J. Lowrey, J. A. Gilman, J. A. Kennedy, T. F. Lansing, J. H. Fisher, J. H. Soper, C. S. Desky, Jas. F. Morgan, Geo. R. Carter.

FIRST NATIONAL.

Perry S. Heath has the Charter
for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Perry S. Heath, representing a company of capitalists, will be authorized by the Controller of the Currency to establish the First National Bank of Honolulu, with a capitalization of \$500,000. There was brisk competition for this privilege, and a number of applicants urged their claims. Controller Davis, however, adheres to the rule of first come first served, and thus the application of Mr. Heath will be granted. Mr. Heath is now First Assistant Postmaster General and was formerly a newspaper man.

It is a peculiar coincidence that another newspaper correspondent will probably be authorized to establish the National Bank of Porto Rico when that island becomes the property of the United States. This is William E. Curtis, and, like Mr. Heath, his application was the first to be made.

EWA PLANTATION.

Stock of the Concern Increased
From \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

At a meeting of directors of Ewa plantation held Saturday morning the capital stock of the concern was formally increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

It is now proposed to secure from the Government an authorization to increase the capital up to \$5,000,000, at such time or times as it may become expedient. This permission will undoubtedly be given.

By direction of Manager Hoffman, the Hawaiian Electric Company has been supplying no less than 240 gallons of ice water per day to the troops. Entire companies are halted at the station for a drink.

NOT SO FAR AWAY
IN CHICAGO U. S. A.Greatest Mail Order House in the World.
MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COM-
PREHENSIVEGENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 200 pages, (July 11, 1900), 11,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptive quotations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICELISTS devoted to exclusive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES, Hosiery, Trunks, Suitcases, Bags, etc., etc., and a complete list of the names and addresses of the manufacturers of all these goods. The catalogue is sent free of charge to all who send for it. It is a valuable reference work for all who are interested in the trade. It is also a valuable source of information for the general public. It is a must for all who are interested in the trade.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA
MULES

I have just received
Sixty-five Head of
choice young mules
from four to seven
years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.


Schuman's Carriage and Harness
Repository.Fort St. Above
Club Stables.

Honolulu.

Bargain in Shoes.

We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts. A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
FORT STREET.CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTSALUMINUM WARE,
Refrigerators,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.


WICKLESS
Blue Flame Stoves
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
STEAM COOKERS, That, over
one burner, will cook at once Soup,
Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.
Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTSG. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. B. HUR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
PacifiC Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Art
Pictures,FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrophulous, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Scrophulous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURTESY DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CLOSING HOURS

Col. and Mrs. Parker End Their Work at Summer School.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE PLANS

Talk on Dress—Evening Lecture to the People—Were Large Audience.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The close of Col. Parker's lecture yesterday was marked with considerable feeling. For three weeks the Summer School has been in session and the attendance has been large and constant. Col. Parker has been a progressive educator for forty years. He has devoted his life to this work. He says that the sweetness of his life and the strength of it is to help the children. Some of his spirit has entered into the life of the teachers of the Summer School. During the three weeks' constant association with them and exchange of ideas, he has helped them to see beneath and beyond the mere technicalities of educational work as it is most commonly conducted today, and to find there the life of the child. He has helped them to find the soul of the child, eager for knowledge, responsive to influences and environment. Yesterday morning a vote of thanks was enthusiastically given Col. Parker at the close of his last lecture. He said that in all his experience he had never spent a more happy three weeks. He had found the teachers responsive and sympathetic and their work gave promise of great advancement of education. He advised the teachers to meet one another frankly and discuss their differences. The prospects are, he said, that the Island teachers can work out the problem for the whole United States.

The discussion was principally on the work for the Industrial Institute. Col. Parker said that his doctrine is that educators must get at the people. There has been a long distance between home and school; education has been left to the teachers and it has been difficult to arouse the interest of the parents. That interest is now with the school and the parents are ready to cooperate with the teachers if they become convinced that the teachers are in earnest and are actuated by a desire to help the child.

A general discussion followed for half an hour and some excellent ideas were brought out. The subject of corporal punishment comes up. Col. Parker said that he did not disapprove of corporal punishment in extreme cases, yet he was frank to say that he had never known an instance where corporal punishment had been inflicted that some other form of treatment would not have been better if the teacher had thoroughly studied the child, his nature and characteristics, and had treated him in accordance with his nature.

The Islands, he said, are uniquely situated. They are the meeting place of the Oriental and the Occidental for a new step in civilization and Christianity. The highest art of the teacher is to help the weakest. The school is not for the acquiring of knowledge only, nor for learning, but for helping children to be strong.

Col. Parker advised the teachers in the country districts to interest the managers of plantations in their work. If the teachers can create in them a belief that they are doing a great work, the people, the managers, will be ready and willing to help to assist them and to provide means and facilities for carrying on school work. If they create this feeling, and do help the children, and cooperate with one another, they will have a more powerful influence than all the industries in the Islands combined.

Mrs. Parker talked on Dress. She had a large audience of interested women. She was well applauded at the close. She appealed to mothers for the sake of their children and for the generations to come. She appealed to every woman on the side of health and strength and comfort, of grace of movement and ease of body. She said that dress is a part of religion.

The Creator gave every human being vital organs and nerves and muscles, every one of which is intended for some useful part. Yet, she said, to conform to fashion, women bind themselves in with steel and stays, their side and lung muscles grow weak and useless, and disease and frailty are invited. She urged the abolition of high heels on shoes. They throw the body forward out of balance, weaken the chest and depress the lungs.

The civilized races, she said, races which teach religion and obedience of the laws of the Creator, are the only ones which deform their vital organs. The Chinese deform the feet of their girls, the savage tribes of the South Pacific bore great holes in their ears and hang from them heavy weights of bone and wood, the Indians tattoo their skin, some savages pierce their noses for wearing rings, others pierce their lips, but the women of so-called Christian nations wear high heeled shoes and deform their bodies and weaken their vital organs with corsets. She spoke favorably of the bicycle skirt. The plea of immodesty, she said, cannot be raised against the short skirt for custom allows the low dinner gown.

It is custom, Mrs. Parker said, has made us what we are, and conformity to custom has ruined many a woman's health and laid the foundation of disease in her children.

Progress hall was jammed with people last night to hear the farewell lecture of Colonel Francis W. Parker.

It was a cultured audience. On account of an unexpected delay the proceedings did not begin until nearly 8:30. The first thing was the singing of two songs composed by Philip H. Dodge, of Honolulu.

Col. Parker said his talk would in no wise be a lecture. He had a little to say, and would be brief. He said words could not express how beautiful, new, grand everything was in these Islands of the sea. The people were hospitable and kind. But nearest to the speaker's heart was education, the school, the children. "You have an excellent school system," said he. The system would now come under American systems. So far as I can see the work will compare favorably with that of many States; in fact it is better than in some States. Your schools are moving, progressing. That is good.

In the past twenty-five years education has become a science. You may profit by our experience. You can profit avoiding our experience. You have made the kindergarten a private institution; that is good. Your people have fostered the kindergarten. It is a grand, important work. Teachers of the kindergarten should be the best. Instruction there is marked all through a child's school life.

The kindergarten should be a part of your school system. Let it extend throughout the Islands, in all the schools. Let every country school have this work in connection with it.

The normal school is most important. A poor teacher is worse than useless. There was never a coin stamped of as small value as a poor teacher. Make the normal school a training school for kindergartners. Begin there. Let kindergartners take the normal course and kindergarten course as a post graduate. Keep a normal school. Support it. Give it the best teachers and pay them the best salaries on earth and you will profit by it.

Let the country school be the center around which everything in the community should be collated. Let it be the well spring of agricultural, horticultural and scientific knowledge, and the work of the kindergarten. General Armstrong learned from his experience in this country what the people of the United States required. He saw the needs of the people of the South. You know his grand life and grand work. His work is going on. You here in these Islands have wonderful opportunities. You have the land; you have the improvements. You can promote an education here that will be a lesson for all the States. Your President and prominent men are friendly. All you want is organization.

I ask the parents, the citizens, the people, to support the industrial movement we have started here. It is the keynote of successful educational work. Children love to work. The school as an industrial center would be a benefit to the whole community. Let it be a distributing point for plants and seeds. This will bring everybody in touch with the school.

The possibilities of your country are incalculable. I buy some grapes at the store and can find no basket to take them home in. A native hat, and can find none to suit me. Teach the children in the school agriculture, horticulture, woodwork, matwork, hatwork and all the industries.

To take the experience of the past and improve on it is our duty. The native Hawaiian was never a heathen. He was a primitive man, but had the same sentiments, the same longings, the same myths as we. The primitive Hawaiian was not lazy. He worked. At the Bishop Museum are instances of the industry and art of the ancient Hawaiians. The primitive man on these Islands had an art—a beautiful art. The best fans, the best calabashes are the primitive ones. It took everlasting persistence to work out those things. The mistake has been in telling the Hawaiians that their arts were wrong and showing them a better way. This is no criticism, but is based on history.

The myths and traditions of a people are precious. First, then, revive the Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese art in the school. Revive the myth. Revive the stories of ancient time, have them bound in a book and read in the schools. Revive the old music. Bring out the old, old songs in the school. Reach the people. Appeal to them through the old myths.

Temperance is a good work, but the work of parents upon their own children is better. Let parents center upon home. Let your home be the model home of the community.

The main thing in all this, after all, is the teacher. One good teacher can do more in five minutes than another could in a year. Schools should not be hospitals nor asylums for poor teachers. If a teacher is a failure, let him get out and go to sugar raising. Take the best teachers and give them the best salaries. The community should appreciate a teacher on his own work, and that only.

You have the opportunity. You have a Republic capable of great growth. You have the problem of the Orient and the Occident. Your influence can touch both shores. Begin your work, your influence with the soul of the little child.

At the request of Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend recited "The Ship of Nautilus."

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. ROGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

STATEMENT OF THE Bank of Hawaii, Limited.

Section 14 of the Banking Laws of 1884 requires that on the last Monday of July in every year, Banks must make a statement of their affairs as of the first day of July.

The following is the statement of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, on the First day of July, 1898:

The Capital of the Company is \$400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$100 each. The number of shares issued is 4,000. Assessments to the amount of seventy-five dollars per share have been made; under which the sum of \$300,000 has been received.

LIABILITIES JULY 1st, 1898.

Capital Stock paid in	\$300,000.00
Debts owing to sundry persons by the Co.	14,820.51
Deposits	277,247.58
Sundry Credits	8,974.96
Total	\$600,943.05

ASSETS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	\$281,172.53
Cash in hand	105,361.85
Other Securities	214,409.12
Total	\$600,943.50

C. H. COOKE, Cashier.

We certify to the correctness of this statement.

GEORGE R. CARTER, Auditor.

P. C. JONES, J. A. McCANDLESS, T. MAY, Directors.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, ss.

P. C. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the matters and things set forth above are true and correct.

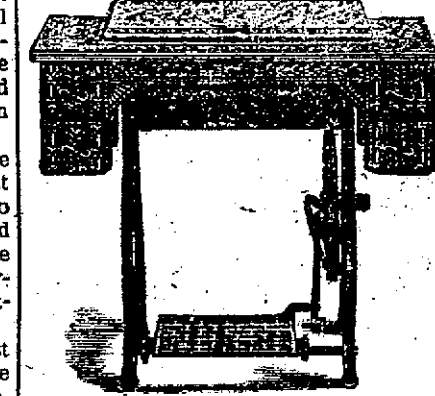
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1898.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Notary Public.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent Invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studios,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED—

Fort Street.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS

CRESOLINE being administered by Inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. See descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

KOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, R. I., Agents

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he referred to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE ALTERNATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Canker, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

Beware! Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

23 GREAT ROSSALL ST., LONDON, W. & C.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel.

Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Our prices apparently conflict with our qualities.

Our prices always seem too low. People cannot understand it. They have been used to paying so much more that they cannot believe that we give the same qualities at less prices. "But seeing is believing." Come and see for yourself. Examine the goods as critically as possible. Ask all the questions you wish. Put us under oath. We tell you beforehand that, go where you will, you cannot find Furniture prices to equal ours.

OUR SPECIAL FEATURE

For this week is a new table known as the COMBINATION DINING TABLE.

The reason they are called Combination lies in the fact of their being compact. All extra leaves are stored under the table proper—no running around looking for extra leaves when wanted, just pull out one end of the extension and by an upward movement add as many leaves as desired. That's the feature.

A new line of

DINING ROOM CHAIRS

have just been received. It will be worth your while to examine them while looking at the tables.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Fanger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos, Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Pushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silkies, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kamgarms, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Metropolitan Meat Company

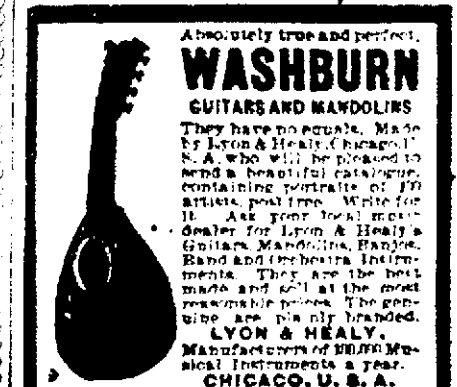
No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898

OUR CANDIDATE?

The Bulletin asks: "Does the Advertiser want President Dole for Governor?"

We have assumed, since the annexation took place, that President McKinley designated with little delay, the person whom he deemed fitted for the place, and therefore the appointment was not an open question. Perhaps we are in error.

If he has not made the appointment, our position is that President McKinley has not shown himself incompetent to administer the affairs of the country, and can be trusted to designate some excellent person to fill the office. If we are not grossly mistaken, he knows something about our men here, and he can readily obtain definite information about our politicians and statesmen from many men about him.

In making his selection, he may look rather to the interests of Greater America, than to the local interests of this "little bullet just rising out of the ocean."

Besides the President owes nothing to any political party here. If the Republican party on the Mainland has a candidate, we presume he may regard its wishes.

Mr. Sewall may be the President's choice. If so, no one doubts, we presume, Mr. Sewall's capacity and fitness for the office. If the President prefers Mr. Sewall to Mr. Dole, he has excellent reasons for it, as he is not working in the dark.

We like to tell our younger readers that when the great Republic was created, over one hundred years ago, the wisdom of the Fathers was that General Washington, as President, and his successors, should choose, and be responsible for, the persons appointed to office. And it was not the custom to run the "machine" under Washington's political nose, seize it, and pull it about. The President was deemed competent by the Constitution (how stupid the Founders of it were!) to select the persons who should hold office.

But in the course of time, it became the custom, the outgrowth of democracy, for the party which elected the President to dictate to him the men who should receive office, and so the Constitution was in its spirit nullified, excepting as the Civil service laws affect the appointing power.

Practically dictating to the President was in the practice of both political parties, for many years.

Out of this practice came the appointment of United States Commissioner Borden to these Islands in about 1860, who once entered the office of H. M. Whitney, editor of the Advertiser, and attacked him with a bowie knife, but was prevented from doing him harm by the vigorous interference of lawyer Jas. W. Austin.

If the doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils" is now the rule here, we do not see why Mr. Dole, or Mr. Damon, or Mr. Cooper, or Mr. Smith are not just as much "victors" as the Central Committee.

But before we get down into the mud of common politics, and we shall get there fast enough, the Advertiser, and some of its readers, would like, after the manner of the Chinamen, to "worship their ancestors," and humbly acknowledge the virtues of the great Founders, who made no provision for the "machine" in the Constitution.

After that, and in due time, we may respect, as "practical politicians," the directions of the many other gods, which are as numerous in public life, as they are in a Chinese Joss-house.

THE NATIVES AND THE TERRITORIES.

The natives seem to be unduly alarmed about their political condition in the future.

The native press publishes grossly inaccurate statements about the power of Congress over the people of a territory, and the treatment of the negro in the Southern States. They are led to believe that the people of a territory are without any rights, are the creatures of Congress, and will be treated by it, just as the negroes are treated by the Legislatures of several of the Southern States.

Unfortunately, the matter involves constitutional law, and the rather indefinite rights of a territory to a State, and the general government. The native press is blamed, if it does not understand these relations. Indeed, ninety per cent of American citizens could not pass a very creditable examination on the subject. Even the lawyers, and judges, cannot always agree as to what these relations really are. Every little while a new relation is discovered by the Courts.

It must be expected that very ignorant white men will put foolish notions

on the subject into the heads of the natives, and disturb them.

The fact is now pretty well known that the makers of the Constitution did not foresee what vast territory would be acquired by the Nation aside from the large territory that belonged to the original States. So they simply provided in that instrument that Congress should have the right to make "all needful rules and regulations" for the government of territories, and stopped just at that point. Nothing was said about the rights of the people who might live in the territories. It was assumed that Congress would "take care of them" justly and generously until they were converted into States.

The Constitution did not say, "as residents of States you are fully capable of self government, but as residents of a territory you are not fit to take care of yourselves." The idea was that a territory should be considered a minor child, until it had a certain number of people, and then it was made over into a State, and considered to be of age, and able to take care of itself.

The Supreme Court has, however, been called upon repeatedly to define the relations of the territories to the Federal Government. It has interpreted or applied the Constitution, to these relations, and has had some difficulty in doing so, because the Constitution is silent on the subject. But this great Court has laid down some very definite law, which Congress must observe or the Court will pull its ears, as it does occasionally.

Several years ago, the power of Congress to break up the Mormon Church of Utah, then a territory, was before this great Court, and these words were used in the decision of the case.

"The plenary power of Congress over the territories combine that of a local proprietor of land, and a regulator of local government. Doubtless the power is subject by implication to all fundamental limitations, in favor of individual rights which are now formulated in the Federal Constitution and its amendments." (136 U. S. R. 1.)

The plain meaning of this is, that Congress cannot do just as it likes with the people of a territory. If it deprives them of "rights," the Court will protect the people. But the difficulty is, in ascertaining just what the "rights" are.

So far as the natives are concerned, they need not have the least fear regarding the Commissioners. There could not have been selected from the vast population of the country, it is safe to say, four men more friendly to the natives, or who will be more strenuous in protecting them, than Morgan, Hitt, Dole and Frear, and probably Senator Cullom also.

What the action of Congress will be on their report is another matter. But the tendency of the men in Congress is towards the broadest and most democratic self rule.

The natives are in good hands, and will get all they require or need politically.

SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

Large numbers of the enlisted men, on the transports call at the office of the Advertiser, and make bitter complaints about the food and quarters on the transports. But much worse than this, is the selling of belts, leggings, and other national property by the soldiers in order to obtain a "square meal." The enlisted men are not beggars, and do not whine, but they cannot help disclosing their hunger. So much so, that nearly every resident in town, including even the little children, repeat stories of hunger on board the vessels. And enlisted men are being daily fed by the scores in private families. One of the men used the language, "two thousand miles away from home, anxious to fight and willing to die for Old Glory, but all the same, tramps, glad to get a square meal through Honolulu charity."

Some of the stories related by the men are, no doubt, strictly true. Some of them are exaggerated. One thing is certain. The condition of the men on the vessels now in port, or on at least one of them, is open to the severest censure. The men have not been properly treated.

We understand that the next mail will carry a howl of indignation from some of the Press correspondents here, and the letters from the men will make it hot for somebody. The enlisted regular, however, has not much influence at home. It is the volunteer who will "know the reason why."

It is always difficult to fix the responsibility for negligence, or fraud, in cases of this kind. Somebody has blundered, and the men suffer.

But blundering and fatal mistakes are the incidents of war. Our Civil War showed how blunders went unpunished. The men were on hand, in line, ready to fight and die. Then General Scott had to be removed for incompetence. After him came Congress, which blundered in urging a battle at Bull Run. Then came Lincoln, who vastly overmatched Lee, in men, but dared not fight him before Washington. Then came Hooker, who blundered at Chancellorsville, with a fearful loss of

men, and he was removed. Then came Burnside who blundered and was flung back across the Rappahannock by Lee's army, and he was removed. And then came the great fighter Grant, and he too, he confesses himself, was in error, when he made the attack at Cold Harbor, where more men were killed in a given time than in any battle of the war, and not a point was gained. Every old veteran personally knew of sad blunders, of all kinds and descriptions, due to ignorance, pressure, and inefficiency. Life, human life, pays for these blunders. The widows and orphans pay for them too.

And the discomfort of the enlisted men here is only the result of some blunder, or act of incompetence. But it is the inevitable incident of war.

No doubt, the young men who volunteer so freely, and patriotically would hesitate to do so, if they realized in advance, the appalling number of men who must suffer and die, without having really done anything for the good of the country, beyond that of showing nerve, steadiness, resignation and bravery.

"War is Hell."

"WATERED" STOCK.

The recent increase of the stock of the Ewa plantation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, without a payment in cash for the increased issue is loosely spoken of as the "watering" of the stock, and as the introduction of Wall street ways of managing corporations.

The term "watered" is loosely used and in this case cannot be justly used. The strongest language would be justifiable in denouncing the Wall street practice, if the new issue of stock represented neither money, solid assets, or undoubted values. It is this sort of manipulation that deceives the public, and catches the "lamb," because the lambs rarely study values.

The issue of stock for full value received, is quite another matter. There is no real distinction between the issue of stock for cash actually paid in, and the issue of stock for cash actually earned by the corporation, and converted into permanent betterments, and assets. The opportunity for the grossest frauds occurs in putting a fictitious value on the betterments and assets. But when the valuation is justly made, it is considered a perfectly legitimate and conservative process, founded on perfectly sound business principles.

The betterments and assets of the Ewa plantation have been estimated by the assessor for the purpose of taxation, at over \$2,000,000, and this estimate, after contest in the Courts has been confirmed. Such a confirmation disposes of any question as to intrinsic values. The case is different from that of the Western Union, of which there is an outstanding issue of over \$80,000,000 in values of stock, values dependent, however, on contracts with railroad corporations to do their telegraphic service.

The time has come for those who are studying the morals of financial corporations, in civilized countries, to become acquainted with the singularly honest management of the sugar corporations on these Islands, excluding several well known cases.

If the "promoters" and capitalists of the financial centres, clearly comprehended the fidelity and the uniform integrity of the financial managers of these plantations, and their indisposition to permit inflated values, they would be not only surprised, but deeply grieved, that they had not been permitted by Providence to open some schools of finance here.

No doubt we shall soon have some of these pioneer promoters here, who will point out the large flocks of "lambs" on the Mainland that are ready to be roasted and eaten by the gentlemanly wolves.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The dispatches from Washington and Europe have the ear marks of peace negotiations. But the public and the newspapers have not been taken into confidence by the diplomats. President McKinley is overwhelmed with advice from the people who are deeply interested in the war, and he does not propose to solicit advice about the terms of peace.

There is evidently some strong suspicion that the President may be too moderate in his demands. The national blood is very hot, but the President's blood is cool, as the responsibility rests upon him of making the negotiations for peace. The Constitution does not expressly allow him to make terms of peace. He is Commander-in-Chief, but that office does not imply the power to acquire territory, or fix terms of indemnity.

Congress alone can declare war, (Art. I, Sec. 11) under the Constitution, and if alone, it is presumed has the power to fix the terms of peace.

Practically, the President negotiates the terms, and Congress ratifies them. Should he conclude terms of peace, he will do so, after consulting his supporters in Congress, and upon such terms that Congress will probably ratify.

These negotiations are probably now being made, but they involve so many

difficult questions, and considerations, and the Spanish statesmen are in such an embarrassing position, the President will keep his own counsels, and prosecute the war, until he is perfectly satisfied that his terms will be acceptable both to Spain, and to Congress. The education of the Spanish people causes more delay than was expected by the President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

There is a remarkably high percentage of young Germans in the regular army of the United States. One of them, in the artillery, Friday on the grounds of the Executive building, identified one of our young men, as his classmate in one of the German schools. It is also said that a number of these Germans have found old acquaintances and friends among the employees of the German mercantile houses here.

These men, on emigrating to the United States find the life of the American soldier far better than that of the soldier in the German army. The pay is also much larger. Not having the ambition of the young Americans to make sudden fortunes, they are quite contented with the army environment, and make excellent fighting material.

It was the men of this nationality who enlisted in the Union Army, during the Civil War, in vast numbers. They were tempted by the bounties, which were offered by cities and towns reaching in some places \$1,200 per man.

It gave rise to the remark, with much truth in it, that the "Dutchmen finished the war." At its close, these men became settlers in the West, and now make up a large percentage of those receiving pensions.

Inquiry made of some of these German enlisted men, Friday, brought out the general sentiment among them, that if a war took place between the United States and Germany, the American-Germans would side with America, without hesitation.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

There appears to be a curious misapprehension, on the part of many of President Dole's friends, regarding his contribution to the "Maine relief fund," last February, while he was in San Francisco. It is due entirely to the inaccurate statements of the newspapers of the Mainland that he had made the contribution, but without specifying whether it was a personal or official act. For this inaccurate statement he is not responsible. It was therefore inferred by many, without reason for it, that he had intended to make the contribution a personal one. Upon rendering his account of the expenses of the trip to Washington, the item was included as part of public expense account, as it should be.

Having known for some time, that there is a unfortunate misunderstanding of the matter, which would greatly annoy Mr. Dole, if he became aware of it, we have investigated it, and publish the results of that investigation in another column. If the Legislature had taken the least trouble to make any inquiries on the subject, there would not have been any misunderstanding whatever.

WAR AND BEER.

The war is making for temperance. The war tax of \$1 on each barrel of beer, has stimulated invention and a glass is made so "that it is as thin as the thinnest beer glass at the brim, but by the application of the most deceptive art the glass is so arranged in the bottom and far down the sides that it cuts off about a fourth of the capacity and at the same time adds no perceptible weight." The consumer pays the same price, but gets one-fourth less beer. It is said that the deception cannot be detected excepting by experts.

The consumer in this town may feel rather dissatisfied with the exhilarating effects of the drink, but if he complains, he will be told that it is his patriotic contribution to the war tax and to the temperance cause.

Besides it will lessen his confusion when he is suddenly called upon to shout the war cry of "Remember the Maine," or the political war cry of "Remember Maine."

THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

After the vote by the Senate on the joint resolution of annexation, Mr. L. A. Thurston asked Senator C. K. Davis, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, if there would be any objection of retaining the Hawaiian flag as the territorial flag.

Senator Davis replied, that "so far from there being any objection to it, it would be an eminently proper and just thing to do."

Senator Davis does not share the opinion of the Star that "it is a piece of old womanish sentimentality" to preserve the flag.

Besides this, the flag of Hawaii was established by law. There has been no repeal of that law. The flag passes with other property to the United States. The laws are kept in force by

the joint resolution, until repealed by Congress. So the flag is a lawful flag.

It has been suggested, that after the American flag is hoisted over the Executive building, that the Hawaiian flag be raised on some staff within the grounds, or upon one of the flag staffs on the corner of the building.

HOLDING THE TRANSPORTS.

The stay of the transports in our port is significant. It can hardly be explained on any other theory, than that which assumes that peace is near at hand.

If there is to be an occupation of Manila, the troops on the transports are needed there. If not, they may be readily sent home from this half way house. The delay shows a waiting policy, and one that takes immediate peace into the calculations. The condition of Spanish politics is that of a shell with a burning fuse in it, no one knows when it will explode, but it may explode at any moment. When it does, the question of the possession of the Philippines will be a very burning one, with two sides to it.

The holding of the transports here is only consistent with the prospect of immediate peace.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia is the "next steamer" now.

Montana's Volunteer Regiment now here assays pretty high in representative citizenship.

Hilo has imported frogs from the Coast, and is duly proud of its new kind of croakers.

Affairs of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company are in the hands of men of enterprise and action.

The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. leads the Associations of the United States in extending favor to American soldiers.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan took his regiment from Omaha to Manila to embark for Cuba and did not make a single speech on the road.

An impress has been left by this year's Summer School that will be to the benefit permanently of the Hawaiian educational interest.

After the contract white suits of the soldiers have contracted from contact with water the combination of uniform and soldier will be a sight.

The bacteria known to science now number 500 species, not counting those who get worsted in arguments down town and go home and badger their wives and children.

It is to be hoped the Islands under the new regime will never have worse or more realistic highlanders than crude politicians with hatchets with bells on them.

This expedition of Gen. Otis' has a paymaster with it, but no treasure. If Uncle Sam wants a little favor in the way of a loan here he can probably get it for the asking.

Those 400 engineers who are coming here to look after the building of the Honolulu garrison and to plan the defense of this place.

"Police must be American" was a stipulation of the United States in the surrender of Santiago. The provision should have read: "Police must be American Police." This alone would be technically and practically correct.

Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis enjoys the distinction of being one of the few men whose appointment to command and commission was vigorously opposed after he had been named by the President. He had been in politics in Southern California.

As reports of flag raisings, annexation jubilees and launchings of political organizations continue to come in from the other Islands it might be well for the men who have been claiming that the movement of progress was confined entirely to Honolulu to rise and explain.

They say there will have to be more leg room under the tables in the transport and shore dining room, when the long men from Tennessee arrive. And when those mountaineers yell the echoes will come back from the Hall in eight seconds and all the clocks in town will strike twelve and stop.

"Gospy" Smith, the gambler and confidence man killed by a Law and Order League guard at Skaguay, was one of the very few remaining terrors of the West. These peculiar legends of lawless men have been kept on the move for several years and a number of them have found Alaska to be really the "jumping off place."

More and more do those directly engaged in entertaining of passing troops become convinced that the idea of dining the boys was little less than inspiration. The affairs on the lawn of the Executive Grounds are mutually agreeable. Even the rain doctors, for not once yet has a shower interfered with a picnic.

Perry S. Heath, who has the charter for the First National Bank at Honolulu, is best known in the United States as a newspaper man and has been an active and successful correspondent at Washington without ever indulging in sensationalism. It was Mr. Heath who very largely conducted the literary branch of Mr. McKinley's campaign for the Presidency.

The Government of Spain seems to be so organized that the whole has an easy way of escaping responsibility. It is cabled from Madrid that British gunners were beaten and Spanish were given free hand in the Santiago capitulation "for the reason that the Government did not desire to expose itself to the criticism that might follow." It is doubtful if the Spaniards in general will be reconciled to, even if they accept this distinction.

There has come to hand positive, official and ample refutation of the absurd statement that British gunners were beaten and Spanish were given free hand in the Santiago capitulation "for the reason that the Government did not desire to expose itself to the criticism that might follow." It is doubtful if the Spaniards in general will be reconciled to, even if they accept this distinction.

Among the recruits here for the First California Regiment, which is now at Manila, is a man who had hanging over his head at San Francisco an order to pay alimony and who is now of course out of the jurisdiction of the court. Two soldiers were taking in camp one day last week time ago when one said that he went to war because he was married and had a comfortable fortune and wanted excitement. The other related that he was married and had a comfortable fortune and wanted a quiet life.

Of the Harvard class of '98 there were 48 members willing to contribute to the statistical table their intentions with relation to careers. An average hundred last year. Twenty-nine will take up medicine. An even dozen will study for the ministry. Twenty-five will teach until they can secure more profitable business. About one hundred will enter various lines of business. One intends to be

an artist, and another a musician. Twelve say they will become "journalists" and three propose to be authors.

A week of pent-up Hilo comes in the Herald and the people over there have not been sleeping. A Republican club has been organized with Dr. Williams as president and J. T. Stacker as secretary. Stacker looked like a Populist when he had his whiskers on here. Col. Little is held down to a place on the executive committee of the new club. The organization is out for purity, with which, it can be noticed even from this distance, it fairly reeks already. The Herald wants some of the American soldiers stationed over there for the joint benefit of the kodak fiends and the retail merchants, though the kodak fiends are not mentioned. The retailers could do no cash business with the members of this expedition, for the reason that they are moneyless as a native sailor four hours after pay time.

WAS AS PRESIDENT MR. DOLE SUBSCRIBED.

This Will Silence Gossip That Has Been Started.

An item that appeared in the financial account of the President upon returning from his special mission to the United States early this year was "\$500 contribution to the Maine fund." The statement in full was presented to the Senate. The whole of the money for the trip came out of a special appropriation made by the Council of State. A considerable sum of the total was returned to the treasury as a Government realization. It is not believed that anything of that sort has ever occurred in any country. In matters of raising a special claim and additional settlement.

Lately gossip, initiated from a direction or in a quarter that need not be speculated upon nor designated, has had to do with the \$500 item of "contribution to the Maine fund." It has been sought to place the President in a false light. All the facts, the whole situation in clear and plain language, are placed before those who wish to understand it rightly. Mr. Dole does not require a defense, but a straightforward explanation should end the discussion of consideration.

The contribution of \$500 was sent by means of draft to Minister Hatch at Washington from San Francisco the very day the President and party left the United States for Manila. Maj. C. F. Lauka, the President's aide, made the suggestion that this be done. There was no thought whatever of Mr. Dole making the tender of other funds to the fund, but he being at that time the special representative in the United States of this Government and as such the guest of the nation over there. That the nation was offered from the funds placed at the disposal of Mr. Dole for the trip expenses, contingent and otherwise, was well understood and so communicated to Minister Hatch. The Government here had been liberal in providing for the mission of Mr. Dole and it was accepted as a natural thought that such a disposition of a portion of the fund in this matter would be a fitting and a patriotic and in good taste. That is all there is to it. That the contribution had been accepted was not learned till some time after Mr. Dole and party left the Islands. It then appeared that President Dole had given the money as President and the statement of expenditures for the mission was entirely frank and clear upon the point.

President Dole, when addressed upon the matter promptly gave the version here recited and was surprised to learn that any construction other than "he had placed upon the transaction" could be made. Maj. Lauka and Mr. Hatch are of the same mind.

Japanese Matter Ended.

S. Hirai, acting consul for Japan, called at the Foreign office yesterday morning and received from Minister Cooper a warrant on the Hawaiian treasury for the sum of \$75,000, being the amount voted by the Council of State in full settlement of the immigration dispute between Japan and this country. The money will be forwarded in the shape of bank exchange by the Gaile today to the Government at Tokio.

Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Sugar 4 1-8.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Lilia N. Hanala (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist to the undersigned within six months (6) from date hereof, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment at the law office of S. K. Ka-ne, Fort street, opposite Lewers & Cooke, upstairs. (Sig.) S. W. KALEIKINI, Administrator of the estate of Lilia N. Hanala (w), deceased. 1898-51T Honolulu, July 23, 1898.

HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY cash for used Hawaiian stamps, as follows:

	Per Hun.
1 and 2 cent, current issue....	\$ 40
5 cent, current issue.....	1.00
10 cent, current issue.....	2.50
12 cent, current issue.....	5.00
25 cent, current issue.....	10.00

Address WILLIAM SAVIDGE, P. O. Box 193. Honolulu, H. I. 1890-21

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nubian" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

MONEY ON HAND TRAM WAKES UP LARGE POST HERE

A Considerable Sum Available
for School Houses.

PALAMA AND HILO FIRST

Lady Appointed to Responsible Position—The Koolau Agency.
Teachers Assigned.

Minister Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Prof. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, Chas. L. Hopkins, Secretary Rodgers, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan were present at a special meeting of the Commissioners of Education held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Minister Cooper reported that the



MISS ROSE DAVISON.

Cabinet had appropriated \$50,000 to be used at once for new school houses. He considered the 12-room school house at Palama, to cost \$25,000, and the 4-room house at Hilo, to cost \$4,500, should be built first, being most urgently needed. On motion of Mr. Von Holt Minister Cooper was authorized to go ahead at once with the work of securing tenders for the buildings.

The question of assistant secretary and Honolulu school agent, provided by the new law, came up. Considerable discussion arose over it. There were three applicants. Miss Rose Davison was elected on vote, her commission to date from August.

T. H. Gibson was appointed Normal instructor. Mr. Gibson has just completed a long term most faithfully and satisfactorily as Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The matter of a permanent school agent for Koolauloa and Koolau, to succeed Wm. Henry, resigned, was the subject of considerable discussion. Mr. Von Holt wished to provide an agent for each of the districts. This was thought unnecessary by Minister Cooper and Prof. Alexander. Henry Cobb Adams was elected for both districts.

Mr. Von Holt presented the name of Julian Monsarrat for school agent of Kaula, to succeed Mr. Melnecke, resigned. Other names were presented. Matter was deferred.

Mr. Townsend brought up the subject of enlarging the printing outfit at Lahaina. Colonel Parker had entrusted teachers with the importance of printing arrangements. Lahaina was wished to enlarge its facilities so as to be able to take over entirely the paper enterprise. The sum of \$840 was appropriated for surplus material required for the outfit. It was decided to put in the school a man competent to do printing and editorial work.

The following transfers were made: J. N. Taggard and wife from Waiānae to Kalihi-waena; Cyril O. Smith from Hilo Union School to Waiānae.

Armstrong Smith asked for leave of absence until Christmas in order that he may take a course under Colonel Parker in the Cook County Normal School, Chicago. He stated in a letter that arrangements had been made for the course. Allowed.

Mrs. Frazier was transferred to the Fort street school. Mrs. Green was promoted to be principal of the Berean street school. Mrs. Gunn was made principal of Kawahāhoi school; Miss Bella Weight of Hilo was appointed assistant in Kawahāhoi school; Mr. Greany from Kapa, Kauai, to Hilo Union school; Mrs. Kelsey from Kapa, Kauai, to Hilo Union school; Miss Thurston from Pāpāhōkū to Hilo Union school; Miss Mallin from Mana to Waiānae; Miss Hadley from Kilauea to Lihue; Miss Blund from Molokai to Kapa; Miss Mary Parker and Burnett Smith to Kapa; John Bush, Jr., to Kilauea; Miss Jones to a position in Kohala; Miss Birdie Kennedy to Fort street school.

At 5 the meeting adjourned to 2:30 p. m. Thursday.

Mr. Hall Promoted.

Chas. Hall, who has been a clerk at the Custom House for many months, has been selected to fill a place in the office of the Auditor-General and will make the change in a couple of days. Mr. Hall has been a faithful and efficient man at the Custom House and well deserves promotion. W. F. Storey, now an inspector, will succeed Mr. Hall in the Custom House. Mr. Storey has for a long time been one of the best men on the field staff at the water front.

Dance At Boat House.

There was a very enjoyable dance at the Myrtle Club Boat House last evening. About 75 people in all were present on invitation. Many officers from the transports were there. Mrs. Sewall, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch were present for a short time during the evening. The music for dancing was furnished by a quintette of native boys.

Wants Double Track and Conversion Rights.

Attorneys Before the Cabinet—Law Questions Will go to Supreme Court—New Supply.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., has waked up again. It is in the field for new privileges and with promise of new policy. The company proposes to convert the mule line to an electric power concern. It asks for the right to have double tracks on King street from Thomas Square to Waikiki and on Beretania street from Punch-bowl street to Punahou. The Tram people have lodged application with the Cabinet. This was done by Attorneys Neumann and Hatch yesterday morning.

There exists doubt concerning the grants to the Tram Company. This question resolves itself in most particulars to interpretation of law. This is to the extent of an apparent issue. The Cabinet will refer to the Supreme Court. The proceeding will be shaped into a suit with the Minister of Interior on one side and the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Ltd., on the other. The matter will go to the tribunal of last resort at once.

Several times the Tram people have made a movement in the direction of the trial upon which it is now said to be. The first in recent times when the question of a charter to another Transit Company was before the Legislature two or three years ago. Another spell of activity was evidenced when the citizens started in upon the organization of the present Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company.

It was said yesterday by a gentleman substantially interested in the welfare and progress of the Tram Company that the corporation was now in earnest, that plans had been matured many months ago. It was added that in case the decision of the Supreme Court was favorable to the company the double tracks would be laid at once and the change from mule to electric power made without delay.

One of the local men prominent in the new Transit Company remarked last evening that nothing the Tram people could do in the manner proposed would make any difference whatever to the Honolulu concern. Its plan of campaign would be followed, and that without loss of time. The home capitalists believe they are making a good investment and will carry out the original purpose of giving the town modern transit service at a reasonable cost. It is more than likely, it is now given out, that the Honolulu company will use compressed air for power.

GOOD SHOOTING

BY CITY MEN.

Official Scores By Sharpshooters for July.

The record scores for the two classes in the First Company of Sharpshooters of Hawaii for July, 10 shots, 200 yards off hand, are as follows:

CLASS A, 45 OR OVER.	
Sam. Johnson	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
W. E. Wall	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
O. E. Wall	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
F. S. Dodge	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
A. C. Wall	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Q. H. Berrey	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
J. L. McLean	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
W. J. Forbes	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
W. W. Harvey	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
J. D. McVeigh	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
T. V. King	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
H. A. Giles	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Wm. Schmidt	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
CLASS B-4 TO 43.	
J. F. Scott	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
A. B. Wood	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
E. O. White	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
V. Sturtevant	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
J. Farnsworth	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
W. E. Burnett	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
A. Waterhouse	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
G. C. Atherton	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
N. B. Emerson	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
G. H. Gere	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44

Next Transports.

The St. Paul was to have sailed from San Francisco on July 29, and should arrive here next Saturday. She has the first battalion, South Dakota regiment, and Minnesota and Colorado recruits. Capt. James G. Blaine, Jr., is probably among the officers on board. The Scandia and Arizona are to sail on August 7th for Honolulu. The latter is the largest vessel on the Pacific and but recently came into possession of the Government.

Gaelic Passengers.

John Ena and family and Captain C. J. Campbell returned by the Gaelic, which arrived in port shortly before 3 o'clock this morning.

Frank Hustace and wife, George Kleugel, Allen Herbert and wife and Miss Stella Love are among the town kamānas to arrive.

Percy Goldson comes down by the Gaelic to get out a special Hawaiian illustrated edition of The Wasp.

The Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia will be expected to arrive tomorrow, but may not show up before Thursday or Friday. Captain Campbell of the I. I. S. N. Co., who returned by the Gaelic this morning, said that her orders were to come down under slow steam, which may mean a voyage of eight or nine days.

Sick Soldiers.

There are ten sick soldiers at the Red Cross hospital and eleven at the Queen's hospital. The United States military hospital will be opened this week. The men in quarantine with measles are doing well. No men on sick report will be taken away with this expedition.

Honolulu Is to Be an Important Garrison.

Naval and Military Base With Strong Fortifications—Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

(Chronicle 26).

The fact that Honolulu is to become a most important post of the Army becomes more certain every day. Maj. Langfitt, commanding the battalion of engineers, has been asked to lose no time in leaving for Honolulu, in advance of his command. Being a skilled engineer, he will make a preliminary survey of the harbor and plan in a superficial way the fortifications that will be erected at once. The defenses are to be of the most modern and formidable kind.

"Uncle Sam will make Honolulu, impregnable," said a prominent officer last night. "The city is to be a naval and military base and will be the site of the strongest fortifications in the world, if money and brains can construct them. This will take time, but meanwhile steps will be taken so that the city will not be open to attack. A reservation will be secured by the Army, and on it will be erected barracks and houses for officers, to form a post of considerable size."

"Just how many men will compose the garrison cannot be said, but I look for several thousand to be detailed for the Islands within the next three months. Before three years have elapsed Honolulu and Pearl Harbor will be able to defy the battleships of any hostile nation. The next Congress will be asked to make a large appropriation for this purpose, and millions will be spent in the work."

Liliuokalani Returns.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, her secretary Joseph Heleluhe and John S. Richardson returned by the Gaelic this morning from Washington. Mrs. Dominis



LILIUOKALANI.

is in good health. She would talk very little about her plans. Before leaving Washington she made preliminary preparations for suing the United States Government for possession of the Hawaiian crown lands, and will shortly return to America to appear in the case. J. O. Carter was rowed out to the steamer and was the first caller upon the Ex-Queen.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Second Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The second annual meeting of the Hawaiian Geographical Society was held in the High School Building last evening. The following subjects connected with Hawaiian Geography were discussed:

1. Faults, with reference to amount of displacement and to cause.
2. Terraces, indicating probable change of sea level.
3. The water falls on the Island of Kauai.
4. Direction and force of winds in different localities.
5. Source of lava at base of Telegraph Hill.
6. Significance of crusts of the oxides of manganese and of iron common at Palama.

In the course of the discussion important facts were brought to light by Messrs. Gibson, Wood, Brodie and Bush.

At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Townsend; vice-president, Jos. S. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, Edgar Wood.

CHURCH RECEPTION.

Enjoyable Program for the Visiting Boys in Blue.

Members of the Christian Church gave a reception and social to the Boys in Blue last evening. The church was filled. Charles E. Rice was master of ceremonies. Rev. T. D. Garvin welcomed the visitors. Among the numbers carried out were: Solo, by Miss Louise Boardman; recitation, W. C. Weedon; recitation, "Judge" Grommatt, Company K, 14th Infantry; remarks, Rev. Harris; song, by a Japanese Minister, a visitor. There were several other selections and specialties by volunteers from the ranks of the Boys in Blue.

During the evening lemonade and cake were passed around in the big audience. Young ladies of the church attended to this duty in an excellent manner.

Police Court.

Kawelo was given a month at hard labor yesterday for battery on Kiliana. A batch of twenty-four Chinese paid \$4 each into the coffers of the Court for gambling.

Are You

Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The notorious Princess Chimay died recently in Budapest.

Sugar is 4½ and not 3½ as given by the San Francisco papers.

Dr. R. W. Boote, a late arrival, will practice medicine at Spreckelsville.

Deputy Sheriff Scott of Wailuku is visiting the city on Court business.

Hollister & Co., tobaccoists, have still a few more Manila cigars for sale.

The wedding of Miss Lily Love and Clarence H. Cooke will occur a week from today.

A complete printing office is being established at Bishop Museum for the use of the institution.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., died at Lihue, Kauai, on last Friday morning.

Ex-Representative Loebenstein has a bad foot. He poisoned it in some way while surveying in Lantana.

The residents of Maui have formed a Red Cross Society and have made it a branch of the Honolulu Society.

Mrs. J. A. McCandless and Mrs. S. N. Castle are among the many who have given lawn receptions to the Boys in Blue.

Sugawa, a Japanese, cut his wife's throat at Kapa, Kauai, a week ago and then cut his own throat. Both are dead.

Lieut.-Col. Kellogg, who has been abroad much, speaks in terms of highest praise of the quality and conduct of Bishop Museum.

Between 400 and 500 of the Montana and California men lined up after the feast Friday and were presented to the President and Mrs. Dole.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. 50 cents.

Norman Orme, the Rough Rider, who had eight wounds at Santiago has a brother on Maui. The family is well known to Rev. G. L. Pearson, of this city.

McCandless Bros. have finished four artesian wells for the Molokai Ranch Company and are now working on a deep drive near Waiānae for a Chinese rice firm.

A fifty-horse power engine has been purchased for the carpenter shops of the Oahu Railway Co. Ten new passenger coaches are being turned out at the shops.

The three-pound alligator pears which attracted attention in the windows of the Hawaiian News Co. were grown at the residence of Mrs. M. Sylva, Lahaina.

Mrs. Lillian Brown Turner, formerly with Professor M. M. Scott, and lately of the Practice School, has accepted an appointment at the Punahou Preparatory School.

The Portuguese and British Commissioners were callers at the Executive Building Saturday forenoon. At once there was current the report that they inquired about "claims."

Francis M. Hatch Friday resigned from the office of Hawaiian Minister at Washington. This is a mere formality, the duties of that position having expired with annexation.

The Kahului Railroad Co. has applied to the Minister of Interior for the right to condemn the land of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. at Kahului, over which its track extends.

Mrs. A. S. Wilcox of Kaula has sent to the Red Cross Society of Honolulu a box of fresh limes. The gift is especially appreciated for the reason that many limes have to be used at the hospital and fresh fruit is quite scarce in the city.

Miss Mary P. Winne, of the Cogswell Polytechnic School, San Francisco, who has been teaching with success for a year on Kaula, has accepted the situation lately occupied by Miss Ely at the Punahou Preparatory School.

Corporal Prather, the very sick man of Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, was removed to the Queen's hospital Friday. He will recover, but may not be able to leave Honolulu in several years, the surgeons agreeing that a cold climate would thoroughly undermine his constitution.

Capt. C. C. Walcutt will remain in Honolulu as the permanent quartermaster of American forces at this garrison. He will arrange in advance for the reception and comfort of the New York regiment, which will be stationed here, and will also hold himself ready to serve through expeditions when called upon. Captain Walcutt will be quartered, for the present at least, at the Hawaiian hotel.



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.

Next to General Gomez in command of the Cuban forces is General Calixto Garcia. He has a force which is said to number about 8,000 men, fully equipped. General Garcia's field of operations is in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. —AND— Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	AUG. 30	GLENFARG	AUG. 6
		BELGIO	Aug. 16
		COPTIC	Sept. 3

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

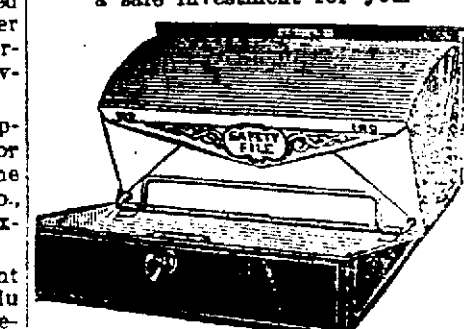
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 2x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4½x10½. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4½x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4½x10½ inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday...Aug. 2 Tuesday...Sept. 13
Friday...Aug. 12 Friday...Sept. 23
Tuesday...Aug. 23 Tuesday...Oct. 4
Friday...Sept. 2 Friday...Oct. 14

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday...July 29 Friday...Sept. 9
Tuesday...Aug. 9 Tuesday...Sept. 20
Friday...Aug. 19 Friday...Sept. 30
Tuesday...Aug. 30 Tuesday...Oct. 11

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kaula, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped by baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All consignments of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt thereon in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

S. L. WRIGHT, President.
C. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

McKinley - Wounded.

[illegible]

From the time the insurrection in Cuba opened up to the break between the United States and Spain, feeling on the Peninsula has run higher against the Yankees. Maj. Bliss was military attaché at Madrid and he and Col. Kellogg are old friends. Maj. Bliss sent his letters to Paris via London by the underground route. In one of his letters to Col. Kellogg at Paris Maj. Bliss gave a detailed account of personal property that he expected to carry from Madrid and London, searched for months but not with much success.

MARY KEAWEPOO.
Dated Honolulu July 15th, 1898.
1956-31T

NOW THEREFORE, notice is hereby
given to any and all persons who have

The Republic of Hawaii
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian
Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting
You are commanded to summon
George H. Newton and Caroline New-
ton Clarke, defendants in case the
shall file written answer within twenty
days after service hereof, to be and
appear before the said Circuit Court
at the August Term thereof, to

lows:

E boompaka ana ma ke kibi Aka
Kom o ka Apana Elua o Kekaha, Pe
lapaia Sila Nui Helu 3.5u5, a e bo
Aka 45° Hik. 8.65 kap, holo Kom
22° 30' Hikina 258 kap. ma ko Kekaha
Apana Ekahi, alaila Ak. 46° Kom. 2
kap, alaila Ak. 40° Kom. 132 kap m
ka palena o ka Pa Hale Kula, Ak. 43
Hik 2° kap. Ak. 45° Kom. 79 kap a ho
i kahi i boompaka ai.

GEN. MILES LEADS ARMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

dispatch reports only four deaths, and none of them from yellow fever, from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp. The war authorities are more than inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of a mild type.

INDIANA INJURED.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch from Washington to the Herald says: During the naval operations against Santiago the only ships which sustained damages were the Brooklyn and the battle ship Indiana. Rear Admiral Sampson has made an official report to the Navy Department regarding the injury done to the latter vessel by a shell fired from a Spanish mortar. The shell fell on the spar deck of the battle ship and exploded, destroying the hull and walls of several of the ward rooms occupied by officers, but no one was injured. Repairs to the vessel are being effected at Guantanamo by the engineer repair ship Vulcan and the ship's force.

SAMPSON FOR PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President McKinley this morning issued personal orders, through the Secretary of the Navy, that Admiral Sampson should proceed immediately to Porto Rico with General Miles. The President's orders are susceptible of no misinterpretation. They are except in cases of extreme emergency, imperative to a degree seldom employed. They are of the sort that will brook no delay in their execution. Admiral Sampson must start at once or the President will know the reason why.

SCOVILL DEPARTED.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 21 by the Call-Herald dispatch boat to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 22.—After he found himself free from the annoying and unreasonable Cubans though Garcia's withdrawal General Shafter set about to rid himself of the only other disturbing element in Santiago—yellow journalists. Following the arrest and deportation of Sylvester Scoville, Scoville's dispatches published from this part of Cuba all correspondents and artists of the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner.

SANTIAGO'S GOVERNOR.

PLATA DE LESTIE, Cuba, July 22.—General Wood, of the Rough Riders, was appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, succeeding General McKibbin, who returns to his old duty and who is on the sick list. Squads of natives were sent today to clean the streets and bury the dogs and horses whose remains have been lying about for days and weeks. Other steps to improve the sanitary condition of the city are being taken.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

MADRID, July 24, 10 a. m.—A telegram from Havana reports that the insurgents attacked Gibara, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and the garrison, after a night's fighting, evacuated the place. Many of the insurgents were killed. The dispatch also reports that a force of Americans landed and invested Tunas de Zaza, and the war ships steamed Galamaca.

DICTATOR OF PHILIPPINES.

CAVITE, June 20.—The Filipinos in revolt against Spain formally declared their independence and proclaimed a dictatorial Provisional Government at Old Cavite on the afternoon of Sunday, June 12th. Emilio Aguinaldo is President.

WILL RESIST MILES.

ST. THOMAS, July 23.—The Spaniards of San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an anticipated attack on the part of the United States war ships, which are understood to be conveying the army of invasion commanded by General Miles.

ISLAND OF YAP.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is learned that Admiral Dewey in a recent dispatch to Washington stated that the inhabitants of the Philippines are better able to govern themselves than are the Cubans. It is said that the Monterey has seized the island of Yap, Caroline Islands, by this time if her commander followed the instructions of the Government authorities.

GERMANY FRIENDLY.

LONDON, July 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "According to a dispatch from Washington the interview between President McKinley and the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, was very cordial, the latter assuring the President of the friendly feeling of Emperor William and Germany toward the United States."

TO ATTACK MANILA.

LONDON, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that General Augusti, Captain General of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the Government as follows: "The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending."

KLONDIKE GOLD.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—Over a million and it would almost be safe to say a million and a half dollars' worth of gold was received in Victoria today. Nineteen of this amount of gold was brought by the passengers who arrived on the steamer Tacoma early this morning from St. Michael, most of them having made their way down from Dawson.

MORE KLONDIKE GOLD.

SEATTLE, July 24.—The steamer ship Roanoke arrived in port this afternoon from St. Michael with \$1,350,000 in Klondike gold, about \$100,000 in diamonds and passengers. It is the first important gold message from the Yukon mines since the way down from Dawson.

SURRENDER COMPLETE.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25.—The Spanish army at Guantanamo has surrendered. The 12,000 men and 100 guns have been taken to the American camp. The Spanish army at Guantanamo has surrendered. The 12,000 men and 100 guns have been taken to the American camp.

SPANISH CHEERS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The cheering of the Spanish flag of their country was the unusual sight witnessed at the

Union dock in Brooklyn today. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats—245 returning prisoners.

CAVALRY HORSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Irish, formerly the tug Fearless, is in San Francisco bay with steam up ready to tow the ship Tacoma to Manila. The latter carries the horses for the 4th Cavalry.

MAGAZINE RIFLES.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the Times from Washington says: At least 20,000 of the volunteers who go to Porto Rico are to be supplied with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle, used by the regular Army.

TO SAVE THE COLON.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who surveyed the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, says it can be saved and has negotiated with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Co. to that end.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Dispatches of July 23 state that on account of blundering country doctors the Prince of Wales may have to be saved with a limb. The injury to his knee was far more serious than at first reported.

SIR GEORGE APPROVES.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the expert on naval tactics and coast defenses, writes to the Daily Graphic today strongly approving American annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico.

WAR BALLOON.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The balloon used by General Shafter's army at Santiago has been sent from Tampa to Porto Rico to assist General Miles in his operations.

WAR NEWS NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following dispatch has been received: CAVITE, July 17, via Hongkong, July 20.—Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived today. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. DEWEY.

MANILA, July 15, via Hongkong, July 22.—British steamers Cyrus and Nizanza have arrived here with coal for the American fleet.

MADRID, July 22.—A dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a new insular Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Senor Nunez Rivera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Several hundred members of the Third Nebraska regiment, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan, arrived here today.

LONDON, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to aid Spanish annexation of the Philippines or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

MANILA, July 18, via Hongkong, July 21.—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The First Regiment is already in the field at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

MADRID, July 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Imperial telegraph says that if a plebiscite is resolved upon to fix the fate of Cuba the Pope will advise Cuban Catholics to vote for an autonomous regime under the joint protection of Spain and the United States, both nations guaranteeing a loan for the organization of the Cuban administration.

KEY WEST, July 19.—The San Francisco arrived at 8 o'clock this morning from Nipe to coal. The blockade has been extended to that point. At Nipe a Spanish gunboat came to the entrance of the harbor and fired upon the fleet. The cruiser returned the fire and made for the gunboat, but the latter fled into the harbor. At Banes, near Nipe, the by this time if her commander followed the instructions of the Government authorities.

ODD FELLOWS DANCE.

Give a Royal Time to Brothers on the Transports.

The Odd Fellows of Honolulu gave a royal reception in Harmony hall Saturday night to their brothers on the transports now here. Each soldier Odd Fellow was presented at the door with a button-hole bouquet. There were 103 of these in the dance hall at one time.

H. H. Williams, D. D. G. S., opened the program with an address of welcome and then formally introduced the visiting Odd Fellows. Next came a solo by Miss Ella Dayton, followed by a recitation by Dr. Humphris. Mr. A. Davies presented a solo and responded to Mrs. Goddard, a vocal recitation by Mrs. Guild and a negro song by Mr. Rand, a Boy in Blue. A feature of the program was two recitations by Corporal J. C. Taylor of the Montana regiment. He displayed great ability and was loudly applauded. Dancing was kept up until midnight. Refreshments were served all evening in the ante-room.

The committees having the affair in charge were: Reception—Mrs. Berrey, Mrs. Fred. Turner, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Pettie. Floor Manager—Mrs. Herriek. Floor Committee—Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Clark and Miss Herriek.

In a Bad Fix.

The British bark Gwynedd, well known in this port from Portland to the United Kingdom with wheat, has put into Curlew Harbor. She has lost all her boats and compasses. The Gwynedd is well known in this port and her recent shipwreck has the sympathy of the entire waterfront.

The troopship Pennsylvania left the Mail wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and anchored just off the Kilauea. The other transports are located as follows: The Rangoon, anchored at the Puna at Brewer's; the Peru at Irwindale wharf. The Peru's hold was thoroughly cleaned out last night. All the troops sleeping on shore, either under the wharf shed or around the boat landing.

KENILWORTH LOST

Capt. Baker Meets Death on the Big Ship.

Burned—Cargo of Sugar From Island of Hawaii—In Sewall Line. The Master.

BATH (Me.), July 25.—A cablegram was received by Arthur Sewall & Co. today from Valparaiso stating that their ship Kenilworth, bound from Hilo, Hawaii, to New York, had been burned. The cable stated that Captain James G. Baker, First Officer Piper and a boy named Hobson had lost their lives. The Kenilworth was laden with sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Captain Baker had been in command of ships for thirty years. He was born in the town of South Dennis, Cape Cod, about seventy years ago, and at an early age became a mariner. His first ship was the Asa Eldridge and in the ensuing year he was master for various periods of the ships Sterling, Henry Villard, John Rosenfeld, C. F. Sargent, Commodore and finally of the craft on which he perished.

The Kenilworth, a four-masted bark-rigged craft, was ranked as one of the finest ships in the American steel sailing fleet. She was built in Scotland in 1887 and was of the following dimensions: Length 300 feet, breadth 43 feet, depth 24 feet. Her gross tonnage was 2,293, net 2,178. The ship was almost destroyed by fire in 1889 at Porto Costa, where she was lying with the British ships Hanauwar and Armedia. Advances as to the manner of the destruction of the ships are meager, the last thing being a private dispatch to D. R. Dearborn, New York agent, from Valparaiso, Chile, confirming the first report that the Kenilworth had put into that port in flames.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the hydrographic office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Pilot Chart.

The Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean for this month has this ominous paragraph which may be interesting to some of the boys on the troopships for Manila:

Typhoons may be expected during this month in the China seas, probably first appearing to the eastward or the northeastward of the Philippine Islands. A few typical typhoons have occurred during July in previous year.

The Mahulele.

Application has been made for Hawaiian registry for the schooner Behring Sea. She will be named the "Mahulele" and will go into the inter island trade. The Mahulele is of 50 tons burden and belongs to the California Feed Co. She is one of the fastest schooners in the Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Alalauwa pau. The U. S. transport Rio de Janeiro is taking 437 tons of coal at Oceanic wharf.

The bark Martha Davis sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon with full load of sugar.

The schooner Repeat from Seattle with a general cargo yesterday reports fine weather all the way.

The schooner Lady, which arrived from Makaha the other day, is undergoing repairs on the marine railway.

The collier Euterpe arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal having had a fair passage all the way.

The Government dredger is operating again, this time near the mouth of the harbor channel. Capt. Paul Smith, is on the bridge.

Am. schr. Allen A. Schaage, 15 days from Eureka, 334M feet of lumber to Lewers & Cooke. Captain Schaage reports an uneventful passage and fair winds all the way.

The Japanese steamer Kee Lung Maru with about 400 Japanese returned laborers will sail this afternoon for Yokohama. She has discharged her freight at Irwindale wharf.

Sampans are being shipped from this port to the other islands for use by the Japanese in fishing. A Japanese hui of ship carpenters are now located here and are turning out sampans in great numbers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Steamers due and to sail today and for the next six days are as follows:

ARRIVE.

Steamers	From	Due
Gaelic—San Francisco	Aug. 2	
Aorangi—Sydney	Aug. 3	
W. G. Hall—All Kauai	Aug. 3	
Mauna Loa—Kona and Kau	Aug. 5	
Warrimoo—Victoria	Aug. 5	
Glenfarg—Yokohama	Aug. 6	
Mokolihi—Kauakakai	Aug. 7	
Claudine—Kahului	Aug. 7	
Kinau—Hilo	Aug. 9	
Upolu—Honolulu	Aug. 9	

DEPART.

Steamers	For	Sails
Claudine—Kahului	Aug. 2	
Mikahala—Kauai	Aug. 2	
Kinau—Hilo	Aug. 2	
Gaelic—Yokohama	Aug. 2	
Upolu—Kohala and Kona	Aug. 2	
Aorangi—Victoria	Aug. 3	
Warrimoo—Sydney	Aug. 5	
Glenfarg—San Francisco	Aug. 6	
Mokolihi—Kauakakai	Aug. 8	
Mauna Loa—Kona	Aug. 9	
W. G. Hall—Kauai	Aug. 9	

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, July 29.
Jap. stmr. Kee Lung Maru Tarao, 15 days from Yokohama; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Kahuku.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 30 hrs. from Hilo.
Stmr. Upolu, Hellingens, 18 hrs. from Mahukona.
Stmr. Mokolihi, Bennet, from Molo-kai.
Am. schr. Allen A. Schaage, Eureka, July 29.

Saturday, July 30.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 10-12 hrs. from Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 13 hrs. from Kahului.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 14 hrs. from Kapa.
Sch. Luka, 20 hrs. from Hawaii.
Sch. Kanikaouli, 24 hrs. from Mahukona.
U. S. Transport Rio de Janeiro, 7 days from San Francisco.
Am. sch. Repeat, Olsen, 25 days from Seattle, 535 tons flour and feed and 180 M feet lumber O. L. & B. Co.
Br. sh. Euterpe, Longmuir, 54 days from Newcastle, 1,540 tons of coal to I. I. S. N. Co.

Sunday, July 31.
Sch. Ka Mo, Sam, 28 hrs. from Kohala.
Sch. Lady, Martin, 8 hrs. from Koolau.
Sch. Kawailani, 10 hrs. from Wailane.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, 6-12 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, August 1.
Am. sch. Robert Lewers, Goodman, 20 days from Port Townsend, 962 M feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke.
Am. bk. Seaking, Wallace, 23 days from Nansaimo, 2,383 tons of coal to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.
Sch. Kawailani, 10 hrs. from Koolau.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, July 29.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kauai ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.
Stmr. James Makee Tullett, Kapa.
Saturday, July 30.
Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, Royal Roads.
Am. sch. Transit, Gorgenson, San Francisco.
Am. sh. Henry Villard, Murphy, Royal Roads.

Monday, August 1.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.
Stmr. Mokolihi, Bennett, Lahaina, Lanai, Molokai.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, Wailaua ports.
Stmr. Keahou, Thompson, Kahuku.
Sch. Ada, Makaha.
Sch. Lavinia for Kaneohe.
Bk. Martha Davis, Fris for San Francisco.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, July 16, bk. Santiago, 12 days from San Francisco. Sailed, July 23, bk. Albert for San Francisco; July 24, bk. Roderick for San Francisco.

KAHULUI—Sailed, July 30, brig Lurline for San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

EUREKA—Sailed, July 19, sch. Lizzie Vance for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived prior to July 20, stmr. Belgic from Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Arrived, July 19, sch. Golden Shore from Adelaide to load for Kahului.

BALTIMORE—Arrived, July 20, sch. W. F. Babcock from New York to load for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, July 22, bktn. Eureka from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, July 20, bk. S. C. Allen, 20 days from Honolulu; bktn. W. H. Dimond, 24 days from Honolulu; July 21, brig Consuelo, 19-12 days from Mahukona. Sailed, July 20, sch. John G. North for Honolulu; July 22, bk. Andrew Welch for Honolulu.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Am. sch. Mawerna—Mds. Seattle to Honolulu by Hind Kolp & Co.
Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.
Am. sch. C. S. Holmes—(At Blakeley) lumber thence to Honolulu by Remion Holmes & Co.
Am. bk. Anne Johnson—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Hilo by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
Am. bk. Allen Bessie—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen—Pass and mds.

San Francisco to Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.
Am. bk. Consuelo—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Mahukona by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Yokohama, per stmr. Kee Lung Maru, July 29.—S. Ozaki, Mito Kiotaro, T. Kawamoti, K. Inouye and S. Kawachi.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, July 29.—Volcano: Miss Flood, Miss Montague, A. Tabin, Miss Palmer-Lovell, Miss H. Palmer-Lovell, C. Lucas and wife, S. M. Ballou. Way ports: Miss E. K. Nawahi, J. R. Wilson and wife, Dr. R. I. Moore, Miss L. M. Cunningham, Dr. H. B. Elliott, T. Deacon, C. Deacon, N. C. Wilfong, and son, W. G. Rowland, F. Iaukea, T. R. Keyworth, Mrs. W. H. Patten, Miss M. Ward, J. K. Kahookano, Rev. C. W. Hill, Rev. V. H. Kiteat, F. M. Rowland, Master D. H. Kahookano, E. D. Baldwin, J. W. Mason, Dr. N. Russell, Miss Elizabeth Brown, T. Wolff, Mrs. J. Nawahi, Albert Nawahi, A. C. Zabian, F. Schmidt and son, C. A. Doyle, Mrs. M. K. Duncan, E. H. F. Wolter, Mrs. S. M. Carter.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, July 31.—Mrs. J. F. Godfrey, A. Fernandez, E. T. Dreier, Mr. Kalaokalani, C. Ahu, J. W. Anderson, J. Purdy, Miss L. S. Long, Mrs. D. Kahaleho, Mrs. Keahi, Miss A. Andermann, Miss S. Judd, S. Judd, C. Judd.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, July 31.—R. Berg, H. P. Baldwin, Mr. Benton, C. Boite, Miss Crozier, Miss Zoffman, Miss Kana, Dr. R. W. Boote, J. A. Norman, T. Galvin, T. Clark, R. Nawahi, W. G. Scott, T. B. Walker, Mr. Lawson, C. B. Andrews, Mrs. Larsen and 2 children, Mr. Awana and wife, F. Silva, H. Kalli, R. Edglish, F. W. Beckley, W. Starbird, Mrs. C. E. Hill, Mrs. Hakole, Miss S. Hakole, J. H. Hakole, C. E. King and children, J. A. McCandless.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. Gaelic, August 2.—C. L. Scrimger, John Ena, Mrs. John Ena, Master John Ena, Miss Mabel Ena, Miss Mary Ena, Miss Anna Ena, Captain C. J. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Louis Schweitzer, The Misses Schweitzer, Master Schweitzer, Frank Huestace, Mrs. Huestace, Miss Annie Ward, Henry Gorman, Allen Herbert, Mrs. Allen Herbert, C. A. Johnson, Dr. J. N. Bishop, Mrs. J. N. Bishop, Mrs. Philip Lansdale, Miss Helen A. Smith, Lee Chu, Miss Stella Love, Percy Goldson, Miss Mary Johnson, G. H. Chittenden, Henry Hall, George Kluge, Liliuokalani, Joseph Helehu, Mrs. Helehu, John Richardson, Dr. W. English, T. H. Benton, M. Salzman, J. H. Erickson.

From Honolulu, per stmr. Victor Marsh, Mrs. Victor Marsh, Dr. Thos. C. Allbutt, Mrs. Allbutt, Miss Allbutt, Lieut. S. Hinata, Mrs. M. C. Croswell, Mrs. G. F. Govey, L. Van Rensselaer, For Nagasaki: A. de Rittich, For Hongkong: Archdeacon J. R. Wolfe, Miss Wolfe, Miss A. Wolfe, Alex. Young, Mrs. J. Russell, J. W. Bolles, Miss Florence Thornton, Miss Blanche Allen.

Departed.
For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 29.—Akanakali, Mrs. Wallu, Fow Kee and wife, A. McWayne, Mrs. G. C. Hewitt, C. F. True, Hon. J. Kaubane, Lina Hao, Mrs. S. W. Kaal and two children, S. W. Kaal, Mrs. Barker, C. Castendyk, F. Buchholz, E. T. Feguhom and wife, W. R. Eckardt, Jr., T. K. R. Amalu, W. H. Bailey.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

For Honolulu, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 29.—Miss Carrie Rice, Miss Harmon, Starr Kopu and wife, Miss Kahaula.

Cook, H. E.
Caldwell, J. C.
Caldwell, J. H.
Caldwell, J. W.
Caldwell, J. R.
Caldwell, J. S.
Caldwell, J. T.
Caldwell, J. U.
Caldwell, J. V.
Caldwell, J. W.
Caldwell, J. X.
Caldwell, J. Y.
Caldwell, J. Z.

De la Ward, G.
Dickey, D. W.
Davis, R. W.
Donnelly, W.
Dunn, E.
Dyer, E. (2)
Dunbar, Mr.
Dunbar, J. U.
Edwards, G. W. (2)
Elmst, W.
Edwards, G. L. (4)
Frederick, C. W. (5)
Fine, E. B.
French, H.
Fedoroff, N.
Frank, J. C. A.
Green, J. S.
Graham, R.
Gulick, A. J.
Gallagher, H. J.
Gib